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British were tardy or "cautious," to use Hamilton's word. Unfortunately for Field Marshal French, his whole record is against him.

On the record made by the British commander it is not difficult to accept the French view that he did not rise to the greatest opportunity of the war, either because he did not perceive it or because he lacked the necessary energy and initiative.

Nothing is more inevitable than that there should grow up about a great battle like the Marne a legend, utterly without foundation and yet firmly fixed in the minds of millions of people.

It should be said in justice to British military writers that they have never been sponsors for the legend. Major Macnall, who translated and edited "Germany in Defeat," the first really illuminating book on the great battle, discarded the idea.

But Field Marshal French declared he could not get ready to strike in less than forty-eight hours. He did not get ready; and as a result Kluck drew his two corps from the front of the British, put them in against Maunoury, totally wrecking the strategic conception and coming within an ace of destroying Maunoury's army as well.

Plainly, then, to all intents and purposes the British were not at or in the Battle of the Marne. On this point Belloc, Hamilton, Macnall are at one with the French authorities, the greatest of whom is General Bonnaud, who wrote the monograph on the Battle of the Oureq.

Now, there is a second question which is less easy to answer, and Belloc avoids answering it. Could French have moved more swiftly? Did he let the great opportunity slip through his fingers?

Macnall, writing far earlier, voices the explanation of Field Marshal French, also mentioned by Belloc, that the French struck too soon, and the failure that followed was due to Maunoury's over-cautiousness.

mistakes and misdeeds on his side as on the employers'. If the strikers are to obtain any advantages out of this battle, they must show convincingly that they have grievances, that they have been wronged, that they have not received the fair dealing which American institutions and the American spirit of decency insist on between employer and employe.

The "sympathetic strike"—the arraying of class against class—is a desperate expedient, permissible only in cases of the extreme wrong and injustice; certainly not justifiable in a situation where the union's hands are not one bit cleaner than those of the employers.

Mme. de Lafayette said that a poor translator is like a footman charged by his mistress with the delivery of a graceful message: "The more delicate the compliment, the more certain it is that the messenger will spoil it."

And in the here and the now all roads lead to Russia, the country of the most difficult and subtle language since classic Greek; the country, also, whose life is most foreign to us in all the Western world.

But the masters of all literatures have suffered at the hands of their translators. A poet like Bayard Taylor, who turned "Faust" into an English classic, is rare.

The evils of the traction strike should not be multiplied by an extension of hostilities. To call a general sympathetic strike, as the Central Federated Union has recommended, is only to make a bad matter worse.

Already there has been too much "sympathetic striking." The walkout of the Third Avenue employes was wholly unjustifiable. The reason advanced by their advocates for breaking the arbitration agreement is thin to the last degree.

Following such conduct, wild statements that "the match is ready and labor is only waiting to burst forth into flame" can only add to the bitterness which has prevented compliance with the recommendations of the Mayor and the Public Service Commission for a settlement of the strike.

THE WANDERER. (From The Bellman.) I have grown weary of the open sea, The chartless ways, the storms, the loneliness, The coast that topples, tall and shelterless— Weary of faring where all things are free!

Yet once the open sea was all romance, Purple and olive-stained and golden scaled; And every breeze from some adventure hailed, And shoulders were silver for the moon to dance.

Then these were magic seas that ever rang With melodies, now wild, now sweet, now glad; At dusk the drifting choirs unseen were sad And in the lulls of night the sirens sang.

There is some haven that no tempest mars, Some brown-hilled harbor, hushed and clear and deep, Where tired evening may sit down and weep, And, waking, find not water there but stars.

Who sees that all my buttons shine, That I preserve a rigid spine, And go to bed at half-past nine? The Sergeant!

Who watches while I clean the swill, Parades me when I extra drill, And takes my name for extra drill? The Sergeant!

Who says behind my shrinking shanks And bellows at me from the ranks When I am talking in the ranks? The Sergeant!

Who as I flog my lonely beat Beseeches me to "lift those feet" And calls me names I can't repeat? The Sergeant!

Who sees that all my buttons shine, That I preserve a rigid spine, And go to bed at half-past nine? The Sergeant!

Who watches while I clean the swill, Parades me when I extra drill, And takes my name for extra drill? The Sergeant!



Ferdinand. For God's sake, Wilhelm, do something! say something! Louis Raemaekers in "Land and Water."

TURKEY'S WAR OF EXTERMINATION IN ARMENIA

A Full Record of the Atrocities Committed by the Constantinople Government on a Defenceless Subject Race—Only Action by Neutral Civilized Nations Can Restrain the Savagery and Blood Lust of the Young Turk Fanatics.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The report published recently describing the condition of the 30,000 deported Armenians in Northern Arabia, who, deprived of food, clothing and shelter, are subsisting on grass, locusts and dogs, and who are eager to be buried alive to get rid of the tortures of hunger, pestilence, scorching sun and the cruelty of the Turk gendarmes, together with the cable message transmitted from London to this country under date of August 24, which reported the massacre by the Turks of 12,000 deported Armenians in the Bozanti tunnel through the Taurus Mountains, where, according to a previous report, they were removed from the Aleppo concentration camps to work along the German Bagdad Railway, brings home forcibly once more the insufficiency, if not the inefficacy, of the steps and measures heretofore taken by this government in behalf of this stricken people and the absolute faithlessness and the deliberate purpose of the Young Turks to carry through to completion the plan of Armenian extermination.

The Armenian situation is an index to the Young Turk nationalistic policy, whose avowed purpose is to eliminate the non-Turk elements from the system of the Turkish Empire. If this policy of "Turkey for the Turks," adopted by the Salonica platform of the Young Turks, and since repeatedly proclaimed by the Young Turk leaders and advocated by Turk journalists and publicists, and which is now powerfully supported by the newly organized Yeni Turan Society (meaning Turkish stock), under the presidency of Enver Pacha, which advocates the federation of all the Turko-Tartar races, and whose national and ancestral hero is Genghis Khan, goes unchallenged by the neutral world, it will, in its logical development, embrace the Greeks, the Jews and the remnants of the Syrians. The charges of disloyalty and rebellion preferred by the Turks against the Armenians, to be found in the Turkish White Book and the utterances by the Turk spokesmen, in justification of the so-called precautionary and suppressive measures known to have been adopted by the Turk government, clearly show that the penalty exacted is outrageously out of proportion to the offence charged, and that therefore motives and purposes other than those set forth must exist for the Turk campaign of wholesale slaughter.

For a correct understanding of the subject we must look into the substance of the principal Turkish charges made against the Armenians and the extent of the punishment inflicted for the offence charged, and then we can clearly fix the responsibility and accordingly adopt an intelligent course in the future.

The Turks allege, in substance, that the two million Armenians who inhabited the Armenian provinces, Asia Minor and Turkey in Europe, wished for the success of the Allied cause; that several thousand Armenians, from Turkey and from foreign lands, were subjects of Turkey, joined the Russian armies or the other enemies of Turkey; that the Turkish authorities found in a dozen or more localities firearms and incriminating documents, and that in several localities the Armenians offered armed resistance to the constituted authorities, notably at Van, at El-Mussa, etc. Talat Bey, who is the virtual ruler of Turkey, made the following statement on the subject: "The Armenians have been found guilty of overt acts of disloyalty against the throne. Therefore, the government executed some of the ringleaders, exiled and imprisoned others, numbering a few hundred, and deported about 800,000 away from

the lines of communication of the army. We are not barbarians. We do not take pleasure in killing people without justifiable cause. The punishment we inflicted on the Armenians is justified and is in proportion to the offence they committed. Much to my regret, during their deportation, owing to the negligence or cruelty of a few officials, about 15,000 Armenians have been killed by roving bands. I have already appointed commissions of inquiry to determine the guilt of the officials in question, who will receive adequate punishment."

A brief statement of facts, extracted from these reports, is as follows: Upon the entry of Turkey in the world war in November, 1914, about 80,000 Armenians enlisted in the Turkish army. All the elements of the empire assumed a critical attitude against the foolish venture of the Young Turks. There were some Armenian propagandists and there were many avowed advocates of the Allied cause, both among the Christians and Moslems. But there was no organized or concerted Armenian movement, and there could not have been any which the government should have feared. In December, 1914, the Turk campaign in the Caucasus met with disaster, which was extravagantly charged to the assistance given the Russians by the Armenian volunteers and regulars, so the retreating Turks mercilessly massacred the non-combatant Armenians in those regions.

Gradually the Turk-Armenian relations became strained, and fear and suspicion ruled everywhere. From January to March, 1915, the government executed, by hanging or torture, fifty or more Armenians, some of whom were apparently guilty, and imprisoned and exiled, upon trumped up charges, several thousand notables and clergy. Meanwhile the Turks searched Armenian homes, churches and schools for firearms, and found some rifles and pistols, etc., here and there, which were largely imported and openly sold to the Moslem and non-Moslem alike following the accession of the Young Turks to power, with whom the Armenian revolutionary committees cooperated before and after the Turk revolution in 1908. These Armenian committees were organized to seek relief from the Turkish misrule, for which purpose also the Young Turk party was organized.

Competent official opinion is that in March, 1915, the Young Turks, believing that the Dardanelles expedition would fail, pushed ahead vigorously their plan of Armenian extermination, having already prepared the grounds upon which they would base the justification for their conduct. In the latter part of March the Turks and Kurds massacred the Armenians of Shadach and neighboring villages northwest of Van. The Armenians of Van protested to Djvedet Bey, the military governor, against the atrocities of Shadach. Djvedet Bey, instead of offering any explanation for the Shadach massacres, demanded that all the Armenians who had paid military exemption tax should enlist in the army.

The Armenians, in the light of their information and experience, declined to comply with the governor's order, and sought through the Armenian member of the Turk Parliament, to discuss an apparently unlawful and unnecessary call to arms, which did not embrace the Turks and the Kurds. In answer to the Armenian appeal Djvedet Bey's division and irregulars attacked the Armenian quarters on April 15, 1915, and after three weeks' battle the Turks were expelled from the city. The Armenians captured from the Turks the major portion of the ammunition they used in this affair.

The Van incident, the first instance of Armenian armed resistance against the Turk government, and which is the gravest charge of rebellion the Turks bring against the Armenians, was therefore recounted to its self-defense. But the Turks distorted and exaggerated this incident and seized upon it as a sufficient cause to justify the prosecution of their long cherished campaign of Armenian extermination. From the beginning of May, 1915, the wholesale deportation of the Armenians was ordered. Over one million men, women and children were driven out of their homes, forbidden to carry food, money or clothing, were marched in long caravans for a month or three months, and were subjected to the unspeakable outrages of the gendarmes, the wild Turk, Kurd and Arab hordes. Half of these unfortunates fell by the roadside, and the other half are now slowly dying from hunger, disease and the cruelty of the Turk gendarmes in the desert of Arabia. These reports further show that the 4,000 Armenian men, women and children of El-Mussa, who are also charged with rebellion, were ordered on July 20 to form a caravan and start the journey of death, and who, instead, managed to retreat to the neighboring mountains, and fought the Turks, with 200 pistols and rifles and ammunition they captured from them, for a period of fifty-three days, and were finally rescued by the French and British cruisers and taken to Port Said. The reports also show that the methods of deportation from 1,200 or more localities were directed from the same source and were executed with promptitude and thoroughness. The following are the typical cases: The 800 Armenian men, from fifteen to seventy years of age, were tied together in groups of four, driven to the valley of Bahram and massacred with clubs, hammets, scythes and axes. The bishops of eight dioceses and thousands of prominent men succumbed to tortures, such as pulling out their eyeballs, pulling out their nails, clubbing and driving nails through their bodies. Confessions of disloyalty were wrung from many under the tortures. At Y all the women were kept in the station, left there several days without food or drink and subjected to the outrages of the gendarmes. A caravan of 700 from Angora, instead of being massacred en masse, were ordered to be pushed ahead until they died of hunger and fatigue. A German missionary reports that, except 200, all the 12,000 Armenians of Bitlis have been massacred. The report of the Italian Consul at Trebizond states that (prior to the entry of Italy in the war) the 15,000 Armenians of that city were loaded upon barges and trawlers and thrown into the sea. It is contended that 18,000 Armenians from the districts of Sivas and Jazmut, largely women and children, were marched over fifty days in the direction of Aleppo, and that only 185 reached their destination. An appeal to the Turk in the name of humanity to desist from further shedding of innocent blood would be useless, because the Turk regards the murder of the alien subject as legitimate and his own business. Therefore, he cannot be won over by persuasion or counsel. But German rule is supreme at Constantinople. The honor of Germany demands that this shameful slaughter of the defenceless should not continue any longer. It is therefore suggested that the President of the United States, as the head of the greatest neutral nation in the world, should ask the rulers and the Presidents of all the neutral states throughout the world to join him in solemn protest against Turkey and in earnest appeal to the Emperor of Germany that this reign of purposeless barbarism should be at once stopped. A STUDENT OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS. New York, Sept. 12, 1916.